



Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

DRAIN TILES.

Will you, through the columns of the Maine Farmer, state the process of making drain tiles—the kind of clay necessary, manner by which they are moulded, and the method of drying and burning them? Will you also give such information as you may be able, in relation to the strength of this pottery, in resisting the influence of frost, and any other information connected with the laying of drains with these tiles?

Winslow, Feb. 21, 1858. AGRICULTURIST.

NOTE. Drain tiles are made by machinery, the construction of which could not be well understood without cuts to illustrate the description.

They are called "tiles," but are, in fact, clay tubes or quills, about a foot in length, and three or four inches in diameter, with a hole through them an inch or inch and a half or more in diameter. Two kinds are generally made, one a simple cylinder, and the other made like a horse shoe, placed on the heel and top uppermost. In laying them for use, they are placed firmly on the bottom of the trench end to end, and covered over deep enough to prevent the frost from ever reaching them. The water soaks in at the joinings of the ends and passes off. Any clay that will make bricks will do for tiles, some use them when thoroughly sun dried, but they should be burnt, though it is not necessary that they should be burnt very hard. We do not know the cost of a good tile machine, probably from one to two hundred dollars, but we have no doubt should there be much call for tiles (and there ought to be) Yankee ingenuity would soon turn out any number of inventions that would simplify and cheapen their manufacture.

It requires some skill and judgment to plan where the drains should be dug, to effect the most drainage at the least cost. When this is done, any body can lay the drain and lay the tile. It should be below the reach of the frost in winter, otherwise the water in the tubes will freeze and burst them up. It does not require the strongest or best of clay to be put into them when manufactured.

They are now made abundantly in Albany, New York, from two and a half" to eight inches diameter, and sold from \$12 to \$75 per thousand according to size and quality.

WAIFS FROM OUR COPY DRAWER.

BUGGY PEAS. Mr. Daniel Holden, of Ostifield, gives the following as his preventive for buggy peas:—"For two years, I have planted beans in the hill with potatoes, and have not seen a bug, although the first planted were buggy. Whether it was the potatoes, or late planting, that has saved them, I do not know. Some of the seed, the first year, were nine-tenths buggy."

SCRATCHES FOR HORSES. A subscriber sends us the following remedy for scratches in horses:—"To cure the scratches, cleanse the blood well with saltpetre, by giving a table spoonful every other day, for ten or twelve days. At the same time wash the parts affected with warm water and castile soap, and after washing and wiping dry, apply a quantity of lamp oil."

A LARGE CALF. Mr. Charles Bishop, of Curtis' Corner, has a bull calf which weighed, when twenty-four hours old, 118 lbs., and he thinks it cannot be beaten in Androscoggin county.

THAT GREAT COW STORY. A week or two ago we copied an account from the Bangor Courier of a cow owned by Mr. W., in which he says:—"The statement, because not universally believed, should not be deemed incredible. The amount was perfectly correct, it being the first two churings after the cow calved. The first churings produced twelve pounds of butter from five days' milk, and the second, eighteen pounds, in seven days. Any further information regarding this cow may be had by applying to me."

OFFICERS OF AG. SOCIETIES. North Franklin. The officers of the North Franklin Ag. Soc., for the present year, are as follows:

President—Enoch Craig.

Vice Presidents—Peter A. J. Norton, S. H. Bell, Rufus Brett.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary—M. W. Dutton Phillips.

Treasurer—Winthrop Norton.

Trustees—J. R. Norton, S. D. Davis, Wm. Witham, R. W. Libby, Azor Dyer.

Member of Board of Agriculture—Seward Dill.

NORTH AROOSTOOK. The annual meeting of this Society was held at Lincoln, on the 9th ult., and the following persons were elected officers for the present year:

President—Wm. C. Hammatt, Howland.

Vice Presidents—Asa Smith, Mattawamkeag; John S. Patten, Enfield; Wm. Stevens, Carroll.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary—P. M. Clark, Springfield.

Treasurer—D. S. Plumley, Lincoln.

Agent and Librarian—B. Whitten, Lee.

Trustees—Joseph Hammond, Lincoln; H. C. Hall, Lincoln; John Treat, Enfield; Asa Smith, Mattawamkeag; T. C. Burleigh, Springfield; H. Stevens, Carroll; A. B. Brown, Chester; B. Whitten, Lee; Smith Gilman, Jr., Enfield.

CHILBLAINS. Our contemporary of the Granite Farmer copies our receipt for the cure of chilblains, by washing them in the water in which potatoes have been boiled, applied at as high temperature as the patient can bear, and takes occasion to recommend another method of cure, which he says is perfectly reliable, as follows:

Rx.—2 oz. mutton tallow,
1 oz. best olive oil,
4 oz. pure white wax,
4 oz. gum camphor, pulverized,
4 oz. spirits turpentine.

First melt the wax, then add the tallow, and when this melts add the oil; now put in the camphor, remove from the fire, and stir in the spirits turpentine. The liquid should now be poured into whatever box or dish you intend to keep it; for burns, also, this salve is invaluable.

AROOSTOOK CROPS. The Aroostook Pioneers set forth the capabilities of Aroostook county in the most forcible manner. Within a circuit of five miles from Presque Isle, during the last year, there were raised by forty-seven persons, 7420 bushels oats, 2369 bushels of wheat, 348 bushels of rye, 4400 bushels of cleaned clover seed. At the average prices of these articles, since harvest, they would have brought \$41,333.80, nearly. And this was but a small part of the yield of the county. A little reflection will show at once the great business which a railroad to the Aroostook would at once bring to our doors.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

ANSON. Another Farmer's Club is announced in operation in Anson. The officers elected, are: President—Thomas Gray.

Vice-President—Amos Hutchins.

Secretary—Asa W. Moore.

Committee on Subjects—Wm. R. Flint, E. F. Witherell, L. S. Mauter.

The subject for discussion at the second meeting was the preparation and application of soils and fertilizers for different crops. We have seen no report of their discussions as yet.

WATERVILLE. Our friend of the Mail reports the sayings and doings at the meetings of the Farmers' Clubs of Waterville and Winslow, with a rare perception and discrimination. The facts brought out in discussion are carefully preserved, while the theories are, generally, left to care for themselves. We are indebted to him for the following account of the meeting of the 26th ult.:

"The winter keeping of stock occupied the evening, and was continued for further discussion.

Mr. Josiah Morrill believed the best use of

A NEW CORN-DROPPER.

As the prejudice against the use of labor-saving machines in farming wears away, more call is made for them, and more ingenuity is exerted in getting them up. Two or three very simple and efficient machines for dropping corn and beans at one operation, but in different hills, have just been invented in Monmouth, in this country. The one which we shall speak of, is the joint invention of Geo. F. Rowell and Daniel P. Boynton, which they have taken measures to secure a patent upon. It operates by a staff, to the bottom of which is attached a box containing two compartments, and a slide, operated by the lifting up and setting down the staff. By the alternate pushing back and forth of the slide, a certain number of beans and of kernels of corn, are taken and deposited, each in their respective hills. It does not cover them. The whole is cheap, and within the reach of every one. Other seeds may be dropped by it, if desired. We have no doubt that farmers will find it a useful help in the planting field.

For the Maine Farmer.

BETHEL FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' CLUB.

The seventh session of the season was held at John A. Twitchell's, Feb. 21st, 1858, N. T. True, President, in the chair.

Subject for discussion—Plowing, and the application of manures. The President called attention to the fact that we can never be sure of being in the right direction without a correct knowledge of principles. He would present one with a glass tube the size of a hair, dip one end in water, it will instantly rise up above the level of the water outside. This is called capillary attraction. The same illustration is seen imperfectly in a lump of sugar by dipping a corner of it in water, the water diffuse itself through the lump. All granulated and porous substances possess this property to a certain extent. Now let us apply this to the soil. If it is thoroughly pulverized, it becomes more porous, and better adapted to withstand drought. But how? It is broken up into millions of capillary tubes, imperfect to be sure, but sufficient to draw up moisture from below, and with it lime and other soluble salts as food for plants. Few persons are aware of the extent of this power.

To illustrate,—take a glass tube one inch in diameter, and fill it with perfectly dry sand, set one end in the saucer of water, and in a single night the water will work up through the sand to the depth of twelve or fifteen inches.

Dr. Fanning remarked that in N. York, where he resided, the surface of the ground would be excessively dry, and they covered the surface of their garden with dry sand to prevent evaporation.

The President replied,—we here have a beautiful exemplification of an apparent exception to a general law adjusted to a special case. If we take the like tubes of glass and leave the upper ends open, water will not evaporate from them. Why, we cannot readily explain, but such is the fact. Now see if the covering of sand does not act on the same principle. The

surface of a saturated sponge will evaporate to a certain extent, but in a short time it will be arrested and evaporate with difficulty.

Let us apply this principle to a soil. A hard soil is impervious to water very soon, but it has no capillary tubes to bring up the moisture from below, while a light porous soil is not only absorbing the gases from the atmosphere, but the mineral salts from beneath.

A solid piece of charcoal will absorb but little gaseous matter, but pulverize it and its absorbent power is immensely increased; so with a hard and well pulverized soil. When porous it absorbs water easily, but if it is hard and its absorbent power is immensely increased; so with a hard and well pulverized soil.

Farmers fill much here in not thoroughly pulverizing the soil for a crop. He had noticed the good effects of repeated plowing and harrowing in the garden and field. It was remarked at a previous meeting that after a dry season we had good crops. He thought that the extremely dry soil became slackened and more pulverized by the subsequent rains, and thus the ground was fitted for the future crop. The limited time allowed the farmers of Maine in spring to prepare the ground is a difficulty, but he had noticed that the farmer who was particular in this feature of husbandry was sure of good crops. We all look with contempt on the man who would make a garden without carefully preparing the ground. It is a hard master for the farmers of Maine to carry the principles and practice of the rule, to produce the same results.

English proverb:

"An evening red and a morning gray,

Are sure signs of a fair day;

Be the evening gray and the morning red,

Put on your hat or you'll wet your head."

Below are a few rules, the results of my own observations, and those of others, for prognosticating the future state of the weather.

1st. If the thermometer is observed to rise between 6 and 9 o'clock P. M., look out for a storm within 24 hours.

2d. If smoke is seen to settle down in the low lands, a storm may be expected soon.

3d. I take the following from Quiggin's Isle of Man Almanack—the reverse of which I find to hold true in this country. Dr. Kirwan, on researches: "If a storm arise from the East, run, or immediately preceding, the time of the spring equinox, or from any point of the compass, near the sun, then it will be a fair day.

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AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1858.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

We learn from the Bangor Courier that the large boiler of the steam mill of Mr. Anthony Woodard, foot of Broadway, collapsed on Saturday morning last, with terrible effects. The boiler, which was about thirty feet long, was started endways about a foot, and would have shot away bodily, from the force of the steam entering the flues, had not the "bonnet" of the boiler (or outside and covering) given way. This iron covering on the front or west end, was carried in several pieces, and with tremendous force across a vacant lot, and then across Broadway, a distance of 150 or 200 feet, till it struck the house of Mr. Israel Snow, occupied in part by Mrs. John A. Rollins, whose husband is now in California. The iron tempest struck the front of that part of the house occupied by Mrs. Rollins, breaking in every window, above and below. One or more pieces of iron plate, weighing probably 200 lbs., were driven into the parlor, and against the chimney opposite, smashing the stove into fragments, and also breaking down a part of the back of the chimney. Every article of furniture in the parlor was demolished except the mirror and one table. Fortunately no person was in the room. In the chamber above, from which Mrs. Rollins had gone only a minute previous, a large piece of iron entered at the window and struck with great force upon the chimney opposite.

The engineer in charge of the boiler was Mr. Jeremiah Lyon, formerly of Miramichi. When the explosion took place he was entering the door with a wheel-barrow of shavings, and the tempest of steam and iron carried him from fifty to seventy-five feet. Nearly all his ribs upon one side were broken, and the scalp nearly torn from his head, and he was severely burned, and scalped internally by the hot steam. He died at ten o'clock in the evening, leaving a wife and two children.

The cause of the explosion was a want of water.

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

The following is a full list of the new City government, chosen at the annual election, on the 8th inst.:

Mayor—James W. North.

Municipal Judge—Samuel Titecomb.

WARD OFFICERS—Ward 1. Warden, E. Fondo; Clerk, Henry Sowall; Alderman, Chas. D. Brown; Councilmen, Geo. W. Macomber, J. H. Hussey, Jas. H. Hyden; Constable, Chas. Gowen.

Ward 2. Warden, Even Sawyer; Clerk, Wm. Gaslin, Jr.; Alderman, Joshua S. Turner; Councilmen, Noah G. Carlson, Alvin Fogg, John H. Hartford; Constable, Edmund W. Getchell.

Ward 3. Warden, J. F. Saunders; Clerk, Frederick Aborn, Alderman, J. G. Phinney; Councilmen, Samuel Cummings, Martin Peaslee, David Golder; Constable, James Safford.

Ward 4. Warden, John Cony; Clerk, Geo. L. Guier; Alderman, Moses Morrill; Councilmen, Orison Wood, Asa Cummings, Almon H. Lyon; Constable, Even Dudley.

Ward 5. Warden, Chas. E. Hayward; Clerk, Samuel Patterson; Alderman, Jos. W. Patterson; Councilmen, Garrison G. Clark, Thos. Little, Artemas Glidden; Constable, Chas. E. Hayward.

Ward 6. Warden, Peter Gay; Clerk, J. H. Patterson; Alderman, Elijah McFarland; Councilmen, H. W. Morton, Eliza Barrows, Jr., John E. Wood; Constable, H. W. Morton.

Ward 7. Warden, Clas. Little; Clerk, S. S. Webster; Alderman, T. S. Ingraham; Councilmen, Howard Pettengill, Wm. T. Folsom, John Cross; Constable, James Savage.

We present, in another column, the Mayor's Address, and an account of the organization of the Council.

THE DIRIGO CLUB. On Monday and Tuesday evenings of last week, the Dirigo Club of this city, gave an entertainment to their friends, by the performance of the interesting play entitled "William Tell." With the exception of a few little circumstances of minor importance, it was well done. Mr. Swan as Geuder, displayed the tyrant, in striking contrast, each holding the mirror up to nature with a correctness that happily exhibited the strong features of the respective characters represented, and gave, by their contrast, the strong moral effect which the play was intended to inculcate. Miss Dealey displayed good talent in this branch, as did Messrs. Fox, Wadsworth, and Newell, in their several parts. The ventriloquist scene was pretty well done. As to the afterpiece, it was well performed, but we were not so well pleased with the sentiment of it, as with the other. "Hercules, King of Clubs," a comedy, played on Monday evening, we are told, gave great satisfaction, the stances represented in the piece were splendid, and reflected much credit on all concerned. The Augusta Quadrille Band discoursed some excellent music at these performances.

A DIABOLICAL GIFT. A decidedly sulphurous smell, proceeding, evidently, from an oblong package upon our desk, greeted our nostrils as we seated ourselves in our chair editorial, a day or two since. Visions of infernal machines and other diabolical contrivances, flitted across our mind's eye, only to be quickly dispersed by a view of a small label,—"1-4 Gross Friction Matches, from W. N. Foster, Augusta." Being thus relieved from apprehensions of personal injury, we at once made trial of the matches, and found them to be a grand article, in their way, only they would take fire when rubbed on any hard or rough surface, which, of course, prevents one from keeping them long. With this exception, we pronounce them A No. 1.

SPRING ELECTIONS. The second election, in Gardner, resulted in the choice of N. Woods, Esq., by a majority of 119.

In Bangor, the Republicans elected their candidate for Mayor, Hollis Bowman, Esq., by a large majority. A large majority of both boards of the city government is Republican.

In Biddeford, the Democrats elected Cyrus Gordon, Mayor, and carried five of the seven wards. Majority for Mayor, 43.

ASSEMBLY. All who are fond of good music, and also like to join in a good, sociable dance, occasionally, should not fail attending the assembly to be given this, Tuesday evening, at Winthrop Hall. The music will be furnished by the Portland Quadrille Band, whose playing was so much admired on the occasion of the Inaugural Ball, a few weeks since. We hope they may have the pleasure of playing to a large party, to-night.

NEWSPEPERS UNION. The Rockland Democrat and the Belfast Free Press have been united, and will hereafter be published at Rockland, under the title of the Democrat and Free Press. Col. Snist, late of the Free Press, will have no connection with the new paper.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN

ORGANIZATION OF THE CITY COUNCIL: On Monday, the City Council elect assembled at their rooms, and the members were qualified.

The Common Council organized by the Hon. John H. Harford, President; Joshua Allen, Clerk.

The Mayor elect appeared before a convention of the two Boards, and was qualified. He then delivered the following address:—

Mayor's Address.

It becomes my duty to submit such observations relating to our city affairs, as I may think proper for your consideration.

In reviewing the present municipal year, it will be well to look at the administration, for the year, which has just past; in order that any progress made may be noted, omissions supplied, errors rectified, and the general condition of the city improved. In the discharge of our duties, we have been guided by the principles of the past, and we shall be prepared to avoid its errors and improve upon its progress.

In order to do this, you can avail yourselves of the reports of the various departments, made up to the last, which will be before you, the same having been referred by the last City Council to the present. It will be the duty of each Board to present, to the Common Council, a statement of its organization, and to report to their own organization and to you. It has occurred to me that a supervisor could be appointed, with the concurrence of the village leaders, to have charge of the schools.

It is to be desired that the school committee be examined; and I recommend the examination should be thorough, in order that any improper, or unauthorized expenditures, or excessive expenses, may be detected, and that the same may be brought to light, if any shall have existed.

Every transaction of the past year, may come under your eye for examination. The benefits arising from the expenditure of money, a proceeding which is of great importance to a community, its revenue and expenditure, are many and obvious, not the least of which is a salutary check, and a reliable base for improvement, in the conduct of our affairs.

On the other hand, the city numbering ten thousand inhabitants, and its various interests—educational, industrial, and financial, so far as they can be affected by municipal action, are for the time being, controlled by the same committee, which is a great source of weakness.

When assembled a year ago, for the purpose of the present, a monetary pressure was upon the country under which the wheels of industry began to lose their momentum, and finally came to a stand still, which it is difficult to describe, and which is still occurring.

As a majority we did not feel the heat, which was so destructive to private and corporate property. Now, however, our taxes bear more promptly than ever, and we are compelled to pay more promptly than ever, to a sum, which is about one-third, less than the whole amount of the assessment, paid under the final discount, within a period after the tax was committed. This promptness was still late by a larger discount than usual, yet it shows the ability and willingness of our citizens to bear the necessary public burdens.

Much success has attended the effort made during the past year, to bring the various departments into a proper and correct system of government, and to be preserved as records of the departments. This effort has met with the approval and co-operation of those having charge of the departments. Indeed, nothing has been done, which has not been done with the assistance and support. It is to be hoped that this effort will continue until the best and simplest system shall be adopted and every man drawn from the Treasury is compelled to do his duty.

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THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.



ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, bringing dates from Europe to the 27th ult., one week later. The week's news is highly important.

The steamship Kangaroo sailed for New York on the 24th ult.; taking out the important announcement that the Palmerston Ministry had resigned, and that Earl Derby was engaged in constructing a new Cabinet.

The principal members of the new Cabinet are as follows: Premier, Derby; Chancellor of Exchequer, D'Israeli; Lord Chancellor, Sir F. Thesiger; Postmaster-General, Earl Salisbury; The Duke of Wellington; Earl Stanhope; Sir Charles Mordaunt; Lord John Manners; Attorney-General, Sir John; Ireland; Earl Eustace; Irish Chancellor, Justice Blackburne; Chief Secretary, Lord Narborough.

The Kangaroo also took out the news that Canton was captured on the 29th of December, and that Yeh and the Tartar General were taken and retained as prisoners.

The news by the Canada is as follows: GREAT BRITAIN. Earl Derby's Ministry, as advised by the Kangaroo, has been slightly modified. Lord Stanley takes the Colonial Department, and the Duke of Wellington's resignation to his seat in Parliament being considered doubtful. The additional members of Government not in Cabinet include the Duke of Montrose, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Mr. Carne, as Solicitor-General; Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Earl Cameron, Under Secretary of Colonies; Lord Hardinge, Under Secretary of War; and On the 27th ult. in the Commons, a vote was ordered for the seats occupied by the members of the Cabinet. Both houses adjourned till March 1, when they would further adjourn till the 12th.

A colliery explosion had occurred at Mountain Ash, Wales, killing nineteen men.

An accident was brought on in the British Admiralty Court, the steamer of the American ship Lander, against the steamer North American, to recover damages for loss of the Lander, by the recent collision. A verdict was rendered against the steamer, whose owners gave notice of an appeal to a higher court.

The London stock market had assumed a more buoyant tone. Consols were gradually recovering from the depression created by the British government's policy of the American ship Lander, against the steamer North American, to recover damages for loss of the Lander, by the recent collision. A verdict was rendered against the steamer, whose owners gave notice of an appeal to a higher court.

navigation, which has been suspended by the United States, will return into force.

A telegram from Hamburg says the Danish Cabinet had resigned, on account of the attitude of Denmark in the dispute with the Germanic diet.

INDIA. The details of Calcutta news to Jan. 23, adds nothing of importance to previous telegraphic advice.

Jung Bahadur had captured Gorakhpur, killing two hundred rebels and taking seven guns.

The relief of Samoopore had been accomplished.

Sir Colin Campbell was gathering strength for his entry into India, where a final struggle and determined resistance was anticipated.

The Calcutta money market had improved, and the Bank of Bengal had reduced its rates 1 per cent.

CHINA. The China mail reached England, with the details of news advised per Kangaroo.

The Cantons submitted and evacuated the city on the 30th of December.

The Governor of Canton was taken prisoner, as well as Yeh, and the Tartar General.

General (H. H. Gardner) and others, of Gardner, against petition of Directors of the Gardner and Pittston bridge, for increase of toll. Referred.

Mr. Hoyt from the committee on education, made a formal report, and the bill was referred.

Those waded previously by Yeh, to those who were to continue their protectorate until satisfactory terms were made with the government at Pekin. A commission, composed of two Englishmen and one Frenchman, had been charged with the supervision of the government, and had issued a proclamation inviting the people to remain quiet and peaceful.

At the departure of the mail everything was quiet, and there was a fair prospect of taking off the blockade, and the resumption of trade, within a week.

In the assault there were numerous hand-to-hand encounters. The British lost one hundred, and the French thirty in killed and wounded.

A large amount of treasure was captured, but nothing of value.

The account of the capture of Canton says:—

The treasury was full of silver; fifty two boxes, which a man could not singly lift, were found, and sixty-eight packets of solid ingots. There was also a storehouse full of costly mandarin dresses of raw furs, and a room full of copper cash. A dollar's worth of cash was given to every comrade who assisted in carrying silver to the British camp. The troops touched nothing but the bullion, but on their departure the mob plundered the palace.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Mar. 4.

SENATE. The House deficiency printing bill was passed.

The session was occupied almost exclusively by a debate on Kansas affairs.

House. Mr. Gilbert, from the committee on the judiciary, introduced a bill to the House, to amend the capital punishment, reported bill "to abolish the punishment of death." Tabled, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. H. B. Sayler, from the committee on the judiciary, introduced a bill to the House, to provide for redress to the owners of the barque, and for the prevention of similar proceedings. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

THURSDAY, Mar. 11.

SENATE. The judiciary committee reported back the insolvent bill, in Read, and Tuesday as follows:

The publication bill was debated and passed to be enacted.

Resolve relating to trespasses on public lands was amended and passed.

Friday passed—Resolve relating to the Passamaquoddy Indians; resolve in favor of the Passamaquoddy Indians.

Mr. West called up the Resolve in favor of the Westbrook Seminary, (making it a township) and same was referred.

Mr. Hoyt called up the Resolve in favor of the Maine State Seminary. (The Resolve provides for the payment of the \$10,000 to that institution in installments, in the proportion of \$1,000 per year, for the benefit of the Seminary.) Tabled, after some debate.

The liquor bill was then taken up, and debated until adjourned.

House. The judiciary committee reported back the insolvent bill, in Read, and Tuesday as follows:

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